

Along with the Earth's population growth the requirements for water supply increase. Resources of fresh water are already unable to supply citizens, industry and agriculture of some countries. This concerns in particular xeric, long-shore areas as Australia. These areas dispose of huge amount of water. Unfortunately it is saline water. Saline water contains lots of solute matter concentrated in 37000 mg per liter, which makes it unsuitable for any use. With an assistance of membrane processes it is possible to rid the water of this solute matter and hereafter use it as fresh water for industry or agriculture. The most exploited method of saline water purification is reverse osmosis, which offers the best performance in proportion to the consumption of electric energy.